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DRILLING PANTS, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1. LINES DUSTELS, \$1 50, \$2. LINES DUSTELS, \$1 50, \$2. ALVACA SACES, \$2 50, \$4 50, \$6. W. H. SMITH, No. 256 Broadway.

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CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent of Bept 10, 1846, for INFROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES is extensively infringed, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desks from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

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Thecease, Pestachio Nut Powder, represent to capious perspira-tion and renders the alm of and agreeable, price reduced to
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Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
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A VERY RICH PERFUME for the handkerchief, ROUGUST D'OGARIYA, 50 cents a bottle. Prepared by Phanon & Son, No. 497 Brondway, and for sale by all Druggists.

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only place where these things are properly understood and made.

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APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Thomas T. Hooper, Deputy Postmaster at Benicia, California, whose commission expires on the 2d August, 1858.
Charles L. Weller, Deputy Postmaster at San Francisco, California, whose commission expires on the 1st

The Portland Advectiver of Wednesday says: " The

an end adoption of the frame days of the

New Bork Daily Tribung

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

The Administration begins to be frightened at the result of M. Belly's diplomacy in Central America, of which it has heard, not through the official rey resentatives of this country in Nicargus, but from the London papers. A demonstration, the precise character of which is as yet unknown, is medi-

War is justly regarded by the thoughtful, intelligert and conscientious as at once among the most borrible of calamities and the most beinous of crimes. All the casualties, afflictions, disasters, of forty years of peace, are dwarfed by the devastations, butcheries, and miseries of a single great campaign. If a shell were to burst by accident in one of our streets to-day, and kill or mangle a domen persons, the whole community would for days be convulsed with sympathetic emotion; but in war a thousand, five thousand, ten thousand shells are often expleded daily, shattering the ankles and scattering the brains and limbs of innocent women and children as though they were the vilest carrion, and nobedy has time or thought for sympathy or sorrow. War transferms men into demons, eage: to smite, to main, to slay. In wer, even inventien, skill, gerins-our noblest attributes-undergo a diabolical transformation, and are devoted to the contrivance of engines of torture and destruction-chair shot, shrappel shells, rockets, torpedoes, and similar devices for destroying the fruits of industry and defacing the image of God. There never was and never can be a war except through a fearful crimitality on one side or on the other-often on

Nor is it so true as is generally supposed that the ambition of kings and nobles, of generals and marshals, is the usual incitement to National hostilities. Rulers and chieftains have sins enough in this respect to answer for; but quite as many were have been instigated and waged by civilians, as by so'diers -by demagogue aspiration as by crowned a abition. Scarcely one of the wars in which this country has been engaged, or which it has narrowly escaped, was mainly impelled by military disquietude; while popular passion, sedulously excited by demagogues eager for power or fame, has often impelled the President and Cabinet to be ligerent attitudes and acte which their own unbiased judgment would have avoided. Only a very strong and very just ruler can bear the unjust stigms of pusidatimity and lack of spirit in asserting and maintaining the country's rights: it is always the eafer course, so far as immediate popularity is regarded, to claim too much and go too far than to eir, or seem to err, on the side of moderation and peace. A week or wicked ruler, whose held on power has become fallacions reply in order to the points made by "A Farmer," and is palcably loosening, has always present to his mind the expedient of picking a quarrel with some rival power, and thereby drawing off public attention from his own evil deeds while he constrains those who condemn or have ceased to treat him to rally to his support under the fallacious and wicked cry, "Our country, right or wrong!"

It is an easy task to oppose war in the abstractto dilate on its agonies and woes-to demonstrate its futility and its destructiveness; but to resist practically and habitually the schemes of its contrivers-to expose their acts and refute their fabriestions-to step or turn saide the rills of war-inciting influences ere they unite to form an irresistibly impetuous river -- to brave the demagogue's reproach of always taking the side of the enemythis requires courage and devotedness of a leftier order than that which charges belching batteries or rushes upon leveled bayonets. Yet there are calm, considerate, conscientious men enough in this country to keep it out of any war henceforth, but one for the absolute and underiable defense of its people's own homes and firesides, if those who love and live for peace will at all times speak out. It is not the superior strength but the superior volubility of the war-inciters that makes them seem so powerful. They always put themselves forward | tendents evinced not only gross incapacity but as exponents of the National sentiment and will, and assume to pledge the country to do this or resist that with a glib assurance that would be amusing if it were not mischievous.

-The N. Y. Times, speculating upon the gigantic armaments and probable intentions of the French usurper, thus concludes:

French usurper, thus concludes:

"All these movements taken together certainly warrant a suspicion that France is itchined to seize upon Central America—not by open and immediate conquest, but under the gause of a Pretectorate, and by wirther of concessions from its Givernments. It is not bleely that the increase in her armies and theets is due to this purpose alone, but it is quite certain that they will be exceedingly available for such an object, if it is contemplated. Louis Napoleon unquestionably feels the pressing necessity for a foreign war, for foreign conquests, or for some external adventure which shall divert the attention of the French people from their domestic affairs. The discussion of internal politics has of late become too charp and earnest for his comhas of late become too sharp and earnest for his com-fort; and we may rest assured he will saize the first opportunity that may offer, to turn the eyes and the chearte of the French to some distant and brilliant adnearts of the Freren to some distant and brilliant adventure. Central America has always been one of his favorite studies. When a prisoner at Haw, he wrote a book upon it, and he has never ceased to regard it as a most attractive field for commercial and relitionly larger to the commercial and the

"We trust our Government will give tunnediate "We trust our Government will give immediate and cornest attention to this matter. We certainly cannot permit these designs of exclusive French coupation of the Isthmus, if such are entertained, to be carried into effect. The effect of such a concession upon our future would be infinitely disastrous. We should at once lose position as the leading Power of the Western Continent, and cease to be the masters even of our own destroy. The President may rely upon the cordial and mannimous support of the American people, in taking the most prompt and energetic menuties to resist this aggressive movement of the s to resist this aggressive movement of the adventurous Autocrat of France."

- Now if there is any power on earth against which we would gladly have our country involved in war, it is that of Louis Napoleon. Among earthly potentates, there is no greater villain than horone whose downfall is more essential to the wellbeing of mankind. But this renders it neither right nor expedient that our county should be involved in war with him, while the pretext for hostilities imagined by The Times is utterly worthless. The States of Central America are free and independent communities, and as such at perfect liberty to contract such alliances and enter into such engagements with other powers respecting their own territories and resources as to them shall seem good. Whether such engagements on their part shall leave us "the leading power of the Western Continent" or not, is not their affair, nor can their interent right to manage their own concerns be overborne by any such consideration. But, above all, it ill becomes The Times, which has championed by turns the Annexation of Cubs and the Protectorate of Mexico, to let lease the degs of war because other States than Mexico choose to have a protector and do not choose to throw that responsibility on us. We are utterly opposed to any assumption of the Protectorate of Mexico by our Government; but we revertbeless insist that this is a question wholly

would have to right to object. And went we affirm as a right in our own case, we cannot deep in the case fanother. Let France "pro'cot" Central America, if that he the will of the contracting parties; let France make the Interocesnic Ship Ceral, if she will, and guard it ever so strongly. When constructed, she will need business to defrey its heavy cost, and our ships will be ready to supply that business. Let her out the ugh the Istumus of Sucz also, if she will, and, if we have any trade in that direction, we will profit by her investment and her enterprise. Meantime, let us construct a great Iron Road through our own territory to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific; let us melitain friendly relations with Mexico and New-Granada, and so enjoy the use of the Reliroad already perfected at Panama and that which is to be at Tehnantepec, and all that France can do in Central America need not trouble us in the least. When Adams and Clay directed the foreign policy of this country, the South American Republics asked us to meet them in friendly council to concert measures for our mutual security and benefit. We were then joyfully recognized as "the leading "power on this Continent" by our sister Repubice, though our Population, Army, Navy and Revenue were not half what they new are; and wherever we stop fillibustering, plotting annexations and giving ourselves airs of superiority and protection, they will doubtless be ready to fraternize with us as cordially again.

The policy of abolishing our State's system of School Commissioners - one for each Assembly District (in other words, one for about every thirty thousand inhabitants), chosen by the legal roters thereof, at the annual State Elections-and returning instead to the system of Town Superintendents, one for each Township, chosen by the legal voters thereof at the annual Town Electionis a subject which we have not chosen to discuss. Its discussion has been forced upon us by the agitators for the retrograde movement contemplated, no one of whom seems to be satisfied with his side of the question as presented by any other of its champions. The grumblers required the use of our columns to make known their grievance; we conceded it, but endeavored to briefly show that they were mistaken-that the new system was really better than that it supplanted. Our first response called out ano her, and our reply to this one developed till another malcontent-to one meantime suggestng or soliciting a word on our own side. We were content to rest the question on our first passage at arms; but our opponents were not: with them, it has been "one down, at other come on." We cannot afford much space to this local controversy, but we give place herewith to the letter of "A Farmer" -much the fullest and best statement we have seen of the wrong side of the question. We shall herein and this must close the discussion, so far as THE TRIBUNE is concerned. The subject is by this

I. "A Farmer" proposes that each Township that chooses to do so may by vote descard Assembly District supervision and return to Town Superigtendents. This is to give to a few Towns, containing a small minority of the People, power to break up the District system. Of course, we are utterly opposed to it. We believe the fact that a Township voted thus to withdraw from and disorganize a District would afford strong proof presumptive that District supervision is needed, and especially in that

II. The State Superintendent surveys the whole ground-he sees the working of the Common-School system mere broadly and thoroughly than any private citizen has opportunity do do-he notes defects and shortcomings in whatever quarter-he is unawayed by dread of tax or hope of a paltry office-and he ought to be a good judge in the premises. We were assured years since by the last State Superintendent-on whose recommendation the change now in question was madethat the Annual Reports which reached or should have reached him from the several Town Superinscandalous neglect of duty on the part of many of them-the their general character proved Town Superintendence a farce, and the impossibility of procuring even reliable and tolerably complete Annual Statistics of School Attendance through this means. From that hour, we have been opposed to Town Superintendence. It is dear even at half

III. There are regularly organized townships in our State containing less than fifty male adult citizens, none of them well educated, even in his own estimation. To say that these townships can and will elect Town Superintendents as capable and efficient as are likely to be chosen from an Assembly District containing twenty-five to thirty thousand inhabitants, is to defy every probability. But of course the less the examining officer knows, the easier it will be to procure his certificate. Hence Town Superintendents will always be preferred by aspirants to teach who have good reason to distrust their own qualifications.

IV. Every District Commissioner will naturally hold an examination of teachers at least annually in each township, and give due notice thereof. At least nineteen of every twenty teachers will here be examined. The cases in which teachers have to ride far in quest of the Commissioner who is to examine them must be exceptional and infrequent. -those of persons who are sick, or absent, or not laws of Virginia, of which Wythe, Pendleton and expecting to teach when the regular examination took place. We ought not to upset a good system to accommodate this minute fraction.

V. That good Teachers make good Schools, is a sound proposition; but it requires efficient superintendence to insure good Teachers. And this is not all—the good Teacher needs some authority behind him to back his application for a pane of glass in the broken window, fuel that will burn, and a school-house that is not exactly out-doors. Byand by, we want him to ask for a separate recitation room, some shade-trees around the school-house, and even a strip of play-ground where none is now provided. We care not what fund the Commissioner is paid from-we know that, should be devote his time mainly to his public duties (and no good citizen should vote for one who would not). he will be sure in time to bring about an improvement in the comfort, fitness, attractiveness, convenience, of nearly every school-house in his district. This will of course cost something; and the niggardly and miserly will complain of it; nay, they are now trying to break down the District may succeed, but not permanently.

VI. "A Farmer" does well to complain of rate bills. We detest and have always opposed themwould like to about them to morrow. If we taxed any for school purposes except as property-helders, we would present heavy rate-bills to those who between curselves and Moxico-that, if we two hept their children out of school, not those who seat Pleasan's. Well might be say, "As it is the pol-

olemority for a return to Town Superintendence who broke down the Free-School system and sent us back to rate-tills.

VIL "A Farmer" forgets that the Town Super-Intendent was voted for in the middle of a long list of township officers, while the District Superintendect is voted for on a separate ballot deposited in a special box. "Vote the whole ticket!" " No Scratching!" &c., will here be of little avail. VIII. The responsibility of creating or consoli-

dating districts, altering their boundaries, locating school houses, &c., ought to devolve on some person or board not only competent but impartial-removed, so far as possible, from local interest or influences. In this respect, District Supervision is decidedly preferable to Town.

-We have now done with the subject. The chan pons of retrogradation have been fairly heard; of the entire slave population of the State we have endeavored fairly to answer them. We leave the subject with the Peeple and the Legis- the Legislature itself from setting free a single slave;

We have heretofore called attention to the case of Bayles against Poindexter's executor, lately decided by the Virginia Court of Appeals, followed up as it has been by the still more remarkable case of the will of Mrs. Coulter. These cases are characterized by The Richmond Enquirer as "the Dred Scott decision applied to slaves," and-perhaps with a little injustice to the Dred Scott decision-" se the most important cases to the institution of regro Slavery adjudicated since the times of Lord " Marsfield." They are regarded both by that paper and other leading Virginia journals as signalizing and sign ficant of a complete revelution in the public op nion and policy of Virginia on the subject of Slavery-as in fact a proclamation by the State of Virginia, through this her bighest tribunal, that Slavery is desirable for the State, desirable for the save and right in itself; that, in the eye of civil jurisprudence, a slave is a thing with none of the attributes or qualities of humanity; that it is best for him, best for the community and best for the world, that he should always con ique a thing; and that it is the policy of Virginia to make Slavery

This important result, involving, as it does

and is admitted and boasted to do, the total

everthrew of the opnions, sentiments, pol-

ey, wishes and expectations of the Revolutionary generation on the subject of Slavery, was not, however, arrived at without considerable struggle and straining; not greater, however, than might have been expected, considering the obstacles to be overcome. Mr. Poindexter, by his will, gave his slaves the choice of being emancipated, or sold at public auction for the benefit of his heirs. In the case of Pleasants vs. Pleasants, decided in 1860, and in that of Elders vs. Elders, in 1834, the Court had recognized the validity of wills giving to slaves an election between freedom and slavery, and had held the slaves to be emancipated by those witls. The legal profession throughout tre State of Virgicia had regarded these decisions as establishing the power of election in slaves, and under the authority of these decisions, walls had been drawn, and estates settled all over the Commonwealth. To upset this current of legel opinion and practice, might be attended with pairful results. We do not refer to the Poindexter slaves, the retention of whom in slavery, was according to the views of the majority of the Court, a special benefit and favor to them, but to the executors who had acted under the authority of the decisions above cited, and who, if the law of those cases was overthrown, might find themselves called upon to respond for the slaves whom they had suffered to go free. The case was first argued before the Court of Appeals, four Judges being on the bench, at the Spring term of 1857. Elaborate arguments were heard on both sides; but the Court, unable to come to a decision, and said to be equally divided, adjourned to the Autumn session, when a fitth Judge took his seat on the bench. The case was then elaborately reargued in writing by the ablest counsel at the bar. To judge from the printed for again reducing to Slavery a large part of the argument of Mr. John Howard, called in at this free negro population of Virginia. Most of the second hearing to aid in nulli ying the will, the wills under which they or their ancestors were set ground mainly, we may say exclusively, relied free no doubt contain some clause giving, or which pen for overruling the case of Pleasants rs. Pleasante, was the charge of opinion which had taken place in the State of Virginia since that to the decision in the Coulter case, to make the decision was made. During the whole Revolutionary and post Revolutionary period-such was the argument of Mr. Howard, rather in conflict, by the way, with Judge Taney's historical rotions -- a deep-rested conviction of the moral and political evils and injustice of Slavery very generally prevailed in Virginia. Those sentiments of liberty, and that ardor for equal rights which had kindled and carried through the war of the Revolution were so general and pervading in the popular mind that although the nat ural rights of the regro race were not recognized in the formation of the State and General Governments-that is, according to Mr. Howard's interpretation of those instruments-yet the minds and consciences of men were thoroughly awakened to the inequality and apparent wretchedness of the erndition of that race, and a spirit of honest, pat rictic and philanthropic inquiry overspread the Commonwealth. As proofs of this, Mr. Howard refers to the speech of George Mason in the Federal Convention of 7:87; to the bill in favor of gradual but universal emancipation reported by the committee for revising and remodeling the Jefferson were members; to the act of 1782, repealing all restrictions on emancipation; to the oftencited testimonies of Patrick Henry and Washingtor, the latter of whom, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, written in 1776, refers to the statutes of Pennsylvania for the gradual abolition of Slavery as laws "which neither Maryland nor Virginia "have at present, but which they must "have, and at a period not remote;" to the warm recommendation of the abolition of Slavery, in a pasteral letter, in 1788, of the United Syrod of New York and Philadelphia. which became seen after the General Assembly of the Preebyterian Church; to the rule of the Methedist Episcopal Church, then rapidly spreading in Virginia and Maryland, absolutely excluding slaveholders from membership; and to the fact that so late as 1803 St. George Tucker, at that time a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, and Professor of Law in William and Mary College, and afterward a Judge of the Court of Appeals, subjoined to his edition of Blackstone an appendix vindicating Virginia from "the reproach" of havsystem through apprehension of it. In this they ing fostered Slavery, elaborately pointing out the evils, wrongs and injustice of the system, and suggesting a detailed scheme for its safe, final and

Such were the law and the state of public opinion when, in the year 1800, Judge Roane delivered the decision of the Court in the case of Pleasants rs. British and North American Express Company year Invertheless insist that this is a question wholly we would present heavy race-bins to those who sent training and a half thus of salmon from the latter, success and Moxico—that, if we two deeper their children out of select, and risk the insist that this is a question wholly we would present heavy race-bins to those who sent training the latter, success and Moxico—that, if we two one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a most agent one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a most agent one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a most agent one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a most agent one is edited by a Postmaster, one by a feet their children out of select, and risk the policy of the interpretation of the latter, success that the policy of the interpretation of the latter, success that the policy of the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter, success the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, and risk the policy of the latter, success the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, and risk the policy of the latter children out of select, and risk the policy of the latter, and risk the policy of the latter children out of select the policy of the latter children out of select the policy of the latter childr

complete abolition.

pellees before the Court"- 's policy," to selde selectere! in another place, "which has certainly received in "many instances, and partly by the act of 1782, "the courtenance of the Legislature, and must "always be dear to every friend of Liberty and the bumen race." Baving thus accounted for the decision in Pleasants rs. Pleasants, the learned crunsel then accerts to the con plete change in puble opinion which has since taken place. Scarce helf a century has passed away, and we find in that same Virginia, whose Henry and Jefferson and Meson and Wythe and Washington, all whose citizens, in fect, of that generation, who have left any mark behind them, were inspired with the bigh hope of the complete eman-ipation -s Constitutional provision probibiting even expeling from the Commonwealth all hereafter set free by their owners; giving power to the Legislature not merely to restrict but to take away entirely the power of emancipation; giving like authority to reduce the whole free regro population to perpetual Slavery, not only with but without their own corsent; and to crown all, a legislative act providing a solemn legal mide for such reduction into Slavery, and a still further set inflicting fines and imprise ament upon any person who shall be so bold as to dare to maintaic, in the spirit if not in the very words of the patriots above referred to, that Virginia masters have not the right of property in

" Was there ever," asks Mr. John Howard, " a

more radical, thorough and all pervading revolu-

tion in any system of laws, upon any subject of legislation, or a more complete and universal contrast presented by public policy and public sentiment in any matter of general concern? Wise and prophetic, even to inspiration, as were the great fathers of the Republic and the iliustrions statesmen of Virginia, their vision failed and feltered in the prospective of the vast, the "immerse and manifeld agency of the institution of African Slavery in developing the untold and immeasurable resources of this continent, in building up the solid foundations of social order and public prosperity in the Southern States, in enriching and sustaining all the industrial interests of the entire Union, in magnifying the commerce and manufactures, and advancing "and upholeicg the civilization of the world. The fact is, according to Mr. John Howard, those sages of the Revolution had not seen nor even imagiced "the general socialistic and destructive tencencies of free society," "the disorder, distrees, lawlessress and anarchy of that community, in which the Constitution and laws, State and Federal, are subordinated to the passions and captices of ungovernable masses, hangering for bread, and mad with fanaticism." A vast change since their day has been wrought in the public mird-a charge, as Mr. Howard argues, from certain recent articles in The London Times, extending even to England. Instead of undermining and abulishing the institution of Slavery, it had become the policy of Virginia to establish and perpetuate it, and the decision of the Court in the present case cught to be made to conform to this change

This argument appears to have prevailed with three out of the five Judges; two Judges, Samuels and Moneture, dissented, the latter sustaining himself in anela borate opinion, which however has, we believe, not yet been published. The same two Judges also disserted from the decision in the case of Mrs. Coulter's will-a decision directly in the face and eyes of the case of Osborne rs. Taylor, decided orly a few years ago, and still more clearly evincing than even the Poindexter case, the determination of the majority of the Virginia Court of Appeals to make the policy of perpetuating Slavery the basis of all their future decisions. Probably the decisions already pronounced will be made the occasion can be construed to give, them a right to remain slaves if they prefer it-quite sufficient, according will void so far as they are concerned.

The Pittsburgh Gazette objects to our paragraph expressing a hope that the Republicans of the XXth District of Penrsylvania would support Mr. Montgomery's reclection, on grounds already indicated by our Harrisburg correspondent. It says:

"Up to the point when English turned traitor and would the appointment of the Conference Committee, carried the appointment of the Conference Committee, Mr. Mentgemery remained in his seat, doing constant tantle against the wrorg. But just when the fight culminated—when every man was expected to do his duty—when the services of the leaders against Lecompton were more than ever needed—Mr. Montgemery, to whem the lead had been assigned, paired off with a mere in body—acme obscure follow from Arkansas raned Warren—abandened his struggling associates and started for home, where has remained ever since. Was this doing the fair thing? If he had paired off with Stephess of Georgia, there would have been equality in the result; but a general to pair off with a

with Steplens of Georgia, there would have been equality in the result; but a general to pair off with a pairy provate, and that on the very eve of the final and accusive engagement. Is it for that he "has nobly deserved a reelection?"

"But this is the least part of our objection to the advice of The Thouses. After the English swindle had passed, Mr. Montgomery issued an address to his constituents, in the form of a letter to one of them, in which he holdly laid claim to the English swindle as he hill taking exception only to that part of it which his bill taking exception only to that part of it which haves the admiration of Kansas an open question for the future, and congratulated the country on the amicable settlement of the question upon the basis of his amendment, and on the fact that the Kansas question was thereby through his instrumentality, removed from national politics."

This certainly presents Mr. Montgomery in a different aspect from that in which we regarded him when we wrote our former paragraph. And the worst of the matter is that we fear this aspect is the true one. Aside from his ultimate defection on the Karsas question and his- open adhesion to the English dodge, we have seen two recent letters from his pen, full of such low lived office-begging

as this: 'I love the noble, true-hearted Democracy of Greene "I love the noble, true-hearted Democracy of Greene County, and would be the last man to do to them or their candidate injustice. I only ask from them one term more, to make me equal with those who have preceded me, and then I will leave the field for the candidate they may present, and I now pledge him my hearty support—not for one but for two terms. To deny me what has been conceded to all my predecesors, is to pronounce me leas worthy than them. It would be an imputation on my honor—a reflection on my conduct which would grieve me much," &c.

-Enough! A man who can get down on his face and eat dirt after that fashion for nothing but a beggarly office, is not fit for a hog-reeve. We retract all we have ever said in favor of Montgomery, and hope he may be defeated whoever may succeed him.

Times, gives a list of fifty mine journals in that State which regudiate the Lecompton test, two noncommittel, and six who "go in" for Buchanan. Of the latter,

" mer cipation, I rej ice to be a hu able organ of and two owned by Postmeters. The offices of the "the law in decreeing liberty to the numerous ap. I two yet noncommittal expect to be appointed Part

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNE. rom a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jone 24, 1858. The Post Office appointments in New Yet .? probably be decired upon in the Cabinet to-marre v. There is a great pressure on the President. The present inclination is to distriba'e the spous be tween the two factions, though the Sefes have the inside trank

The Administration meditates a demonstration egainst Nicaragua and Costs Rica. It is believed in diplomatic circles that M. Bely seted union secret instructions from Louis Napoleos, though he has no official position. The nomination of Marcoletta es Minister to Praces corfirme this conviction. Instructions were sent from Nioaragus to Marcoletta by the last steamer.

A strong disposition is now entertained to decapitate Dr. Leis, from the apprehension that his proecedings in Illinois may lead to party distractions

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 24, 1858. Mr. Dallac, in the course of his dispatet, dated the 8th of June, alluded to a conversation he had with Lord Malmesbury, to whom, following the spirit of his instructions, he refused to make any concess ous was ever in relation to "visit or search," and he was about to end his letter with the report of an unfavoratle issue of the interview, when he was agreeably surprised with a sudden charge in affairs, and Lock Malnesbury, is meelf, at the request of Mr. Dalles, wrote the mirutes of snother conversation, in which he fully accepted the doctrine in the letter of Secretary Cass, of the 10th of April, as sound intercational law, but as conflicting with the Treaty of 1842.

The States this afarmoun understands from a reliable source that the President has determined to seed an armed force to Nicaregua, or at least make such a naval display as will convince the Governments of England and France that our way to our Pac fic pos sessions is not to be interfered with, and adds, " Tais intelligence may be relied on."

Congressional Nomination. CINCINNATI. Thursday, Jone 24, 1858.

The Hon. James Wilson, Republicar, was to-day reminated for reflection from the VIIIth Indians Com

Reform Convention.

RUTLAND, ELURADAY, Jane 24, 1858.
The great, "Reform Convention" commences here to me now and continues three days. Mrs. Fraces D. Gage of Missouri is lecturing here this evening. Subject: "Mothers' Influence." A large tent each of Grave street is well filled with native Vermonters and present from a distance, who have just arrived to attend the Convention.

Masonic Celebration.

Masonic Celebration.

Boston, Teursday, June 24, 1853.

St. John's Day was observed to-day by a procession of Knighta Templare, comprising the R commod Encomponent, escotted by the De Molay Encomponent of this city. After marching through many of the principal streets bey visited Bunker Hill, to view the status of Gen. Werren. At the monument, an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. G. W. Wurren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, which was respended to by J. R. Greestaw of the Richmond Templare. The procession returned to this city, and in the afternoon litered to an address, ofe, and poem and other exercises at Music Hall. This evening the Richmond Encomponent particle of grand banquet at the American House. Everything is being done to make their visit a pleasant cas. Thousands of our citizens lined the walks to day to view them while on the march. To-morrow they sill make an excursion in the harbor.

Execution Deferred.

Rechester, Thursday, June 24, 1853.

The execution of Wood at Geneseo for poisoning his brother and sister, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been delayed till July 9.

A Malicions Report.

A rumor was current to-day that an accident of a serious nature had occurred .t. Gray's Ferry, on the Poiladelphis, Wil nington and Baltimore Railroad. It proves to have been without the least foundation, and must have been started by some mal.cious individual.

Weather at Boston.

Boston, Thursday, June 24, 1858.
The weather here to day has been the hottest of the season. At 2 p. m. the thermometer stood at 879 the snade, and at 8 p. m. at 82.

The Littles Murder.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, June 24, 1858.
The evidence against Mrs. Littles and Marly Looks is similar to that in Stout's case. The pin, viotorias and clothing found on the scene of the murder were identified as Mrs. Littles's by her mother and brotaer. The evidence will probably conclude to-morrow.

The Southern Mail. Washington, Wednesday, June 24, 1858. The Southern Mail brings dates from all points at

late as due.

The Texas papers contain glowing accounts of the grain crops in that State. The prospect was that there would be the largest yield of corn ever known. The weather was favorable.;

The Mobile papers say that Generals Walker and Menningsen were received there with extravagual demonstrations.

The Murder at Montreal. MONTREAL, Taursday, June 24, 1858. The Coroner's Jury in the case of Alice O'Bree, 1

ported yesterday, have returned a verdict of ma-staughter against her husband. The Weather at Newfoundland

Sr. Jouns, N. F., Thursday, June 24, 1838.
The weather continues fine. Wind north, clear, Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELHIA, Thursday, June 24, 1858.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania S ate 5s, 90; Reading Railroad, 229; Morris Canal, 41 bid; Long Island Railroad, 114; Pennsylvania Rilroad, 414. Iowa.—The Republicans of this gallant young State held a Convention at Iowa City on the 17th inst.—Cd.

For Treasurer......JOHN WESLEY JONES of Home For Land Register AMOS B. MILLER of Cerro Gard For Attorney-General .. SAMUEL A RICE of Mabaks

For Int. Imp. Com'r WILLIAM C. DRAKE of Ways The Convention is said to have been a very ful one-about three hundred Delegates present. A plais Republican platform was adopted unanimously. Are solution commending the course of the Douglas Design crats was passed. The next Convention is to be held

at the new capital, Des Moines. The State Election takes place on Tuesday, Oct. 12. WILLIAM VANDEVER of Dubeque is the Republica candidate for Congress in the upper Dist represented by the Hon. Timothy Davis. The res in Convention stood 102 for Vandever, 73 for America Thorington (late Member), 15 for Smyth of Las Cost

ty. Mr. Vandever is able and popular, and his tion morally certain. The Republicans of Dahages, who have hitherto been locally under foot, will desire less rally nobly for the man of their choice. ILLINOIS.—Mr. Douglas's house organ, The Chicago is to be held on Monday next.

succes death of Col. R. M. Harrison, to America Corsulat that port. The foreral peramotics were the